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CLOSED STACKS

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Arab Socialist Union Del.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 16 received the delegation of the Arab Socialist Union on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Said Zaki, organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, and his wife, and member of the delegation Muhammad Ragab, deputy general secretary of the Youth Organisation of the Arab Socialist Union.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was on hand.

Also present was Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung Mar. 16 receives the delegation of the Arab Socialist Union. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Ugandan Amb.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on March 17 William Solomon Kabuga Matovu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his country.

Condolences for Assassinated Congo President

PYONGYANG, Mar. 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence to Sassou N'Guesso, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, upon the assassination of Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, by stooges of imperialism.

The message of condolence reads:

Upon hearing the shocking sad news that His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, was assassinated surprisingly by stooges of imperialism, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and its Military Committee, the Government and people of the People's Republic of the Congo and the bereaved family of the deceased.

His Excellency Marien Ngouabi dedicated his whole life to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the victory of the revolution in the Congo, the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of the Congo and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, as a close friend of the Korean people, made great exploits in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Congolese peoples.

Though President Marien Ngouabi passed away, the precious feats performed by him for his motherland and people will remain alive for ever.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my firm belief that the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour will register great success on the road of guarding the security of the country and continuing with the revolution in the Congo by closely uniting her people.

DPRK Mourns

The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1) To decree the funeral day of the late His Excellency Marien Ngouabi as day of national mourning and fly the flag at half mast at the organs, enterprises, schools and residential quarters.

2) To broadcast a mourning radio program that day. (KCNA)

Congratulations To Pak. P.M.

PYONGYANG, Mar. 19 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party and Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the sweeping victory of the People's Party in the general election held in Pakistan.

The message reads in part:

The victory won by the Pakistan People's Party in the election is an expression of the deep respect and trust of the Pakistani people for Your Excellency Prime Minister and the Pakistan People's Party.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Pakistani people greater success in the struggle to achieve the independent development of the country and build a new, prosperous society in the future under the correct leadership of Your Excellency.

Lebanon Opposition Chief Slain

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence on March 19 to the Central Committee of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party on the assassination of Comrade Khamal Jounblath, Chairman of the Party, due to the dastardly plot of the reactionaries. (KCNA)

S. Korean Dissidents Issue Democratic Charter

Ten south Korean dissident leaders on Mar. 22 demanded that all undemocratic systems and laws be abolished and democracy restored, issuing a "patriotic charter for democracy."

The charter was issued right after the "supreme court" sentenced opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, former "president" Yun Bo Son and 16 other dissidents to prison terms ranging from one to five years in connection with the publication of the March 1 manifesto.

The issuing of the charter defied a "presidential emergency decree" banning anti-"government" actions.

The charter was signed by: Yun Bo Son; Ryang Il Dong, head of the opposition Democratic Unification Party; Catholic priests Yun Hyong Jung, Chi Hak Son; Chong Gu Yong, a one-time leader of the "ruling Democratic Republican Party"; Chong Il Hyong, a ranking member of the major opposition "New Democratic Party"; the Rev. Pak Hyong Gyu; Quaker practitioner Ham Sok Hon; former editor of the Tonga Ilbo Chon Kwan Woo and Cho Hwa Sun, chairwoman of the metropolitan and urban industrial missionary council.

The missionary council on Mar. 10 issued a workers' human rights declaration at the 1,500-man rally held in a Seoul church.

The full text of the charter in box

Wives of south Korean "political prisoners" shout "Long live democracy!" as Mrs. Li U Jong, right, one of the "defendants" involved in the "March 1 manifesto case," enters the Seoul "supreme court" Mar. 22.

Full Text of Charter

Our statement and action are extremely circumscribed. Since November, 1976, surveillance has been spread throughout the nation. This was strengthened particularly in February and March this year. A large number of clergymen, democratic citizens of all strata were whisked away and detained by intelligence agencies and police. Rallies and statements for democracy are completely banned.

These are an expression of enthusiasm for democracy newly arising in the people. These also show how merciless the suppression by the junta of our democratization struggles is.

Under these stifling circumstances those citizens with whom we could get in touch, signed their names. We hope this statement will be widely distributed among the democratic citizens and eagerly wish efforts will be made for its distribution.

1. The March 1 manifesto for democracy and national salvation and the January 23 declaration of Wonju are declarations by all the people. We are proud that we are with the democrats who took part in the publication of the manifesto and are now being tried by the court which suppresses the people's declarations.

The appeal to the supreme court by the dissidents who drew up the "March 1 manifesto for democracy and national salvation," is an appeal to a court of history and truth by the people dedicated to democracy.

2. The recent situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula—south Korea's failures in the maintenance of international good neighbourly relationships such as its opposition of the pullout of the US army and the infringement upon people's rights by the present "regime." The present "regime" must take responsibility for this situation.

We believe that the recovery and realization of democracy which will ensure a genuine unity of all the people are their historical mission to be fulfilled before the pullout of the US army.

3. At this juncture, in order to take up the historical national challenge the present "regime" should put the following into practice: 1) abolition and declaration of the invalidity of the "revitalized constitution" and "emergency measures"; 2) complete recovery of human rights for all the political prisoners and abolition of undemocratic systems and laws; 3) a stop to oppressive measures such as torture and intelligence politics; 4) guarantee of freedom of the press, academic and religious freedom and the independence of judicature; 5) guarantee of the right to decent living of people including workers, farmers and fishermen; 6) elimination of irregularities and corruption and establishment of a just and open foreign policy.

4. We, aspiring after the peace and common good of mankind, are firmly convinced that there are no national boundaries for people's rights and efforts for it.

The democratization of south Korea is a road not only to peace in the Korean Peninsula but to world peace.

Therefore, it is the legitimate right and obligation of all the people who love freedom and peace in the world, jointly and severally to cooperate with the south Korean people in their arduous efforts for democracy and human rights.

5. To fight for democracy, the independence of the nation and for national reunification is the greatest task of all people today.

We appeal to all the people—workers, farmers, salaried men and women, public officials, intelligence agents, students, religionists, intellectuals, small merchants and industrialists—who have their pride as human being, their freedom and rights to decent living trampled underfoot, to make clear their attitude as democratic citizens, by giving full play to their best courage and creative talent and to affirm their enthusiasm for democracy as early as possible.

We promise through this statement to do our best to forge a democratic, national alliance on a nation-wide scale.

Long live democracy!

U.S.-Japan Summit for Status Quo

The recent U.S.-Japan summit meeting reached an agreement on "the continuing importance of the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula for the security of Japan and East Asia as a whole."

U.S. President Carter and Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda met in Washington on Mar. 21 and 22. The two-day talks issued a joint communique revealing the vicious American ambition for status quo on Korea and the rest of Asia.

In the communique Carter reaffirmed his determination to consult with both Japan and south Korea before the U.S. began a withdrawal of troops from south Korea, which would be carried out so as not to "endanger" peace on the Korean Peninsula. The president also affirmed that the U.S. remains committed to the defense of south Korea.

The Washington-Tokyo summit thus unveiled Japan's aggressive design on the Korean peninsula still remains unchanged. Particularly Carter disclosed his administration remains involved in Korea's internal affair even after the U.S. ground troops are withdrawn from the region.

On top of this, the U.S. president in the joint communique reaffirmed that the United States as a Pacific nation, maintains a strong interest in the Asian-Pacific region, and will continue to play an active role there. He added that the U.S. will honour its security commitments and intends to retain a military presence in the Western Pacific.

This proves Washington has no intention to disengage from Asia, in defiance of the obstacle in Indochina. In a word, Carter administration's policy on Asia is not different from that of successive administrations.

Commenting on the U.S.-Japan summit talks, the Chinese Hsinhua news agency reported Mar. 22 the U.S. reaffirmation of its commitment to the defense of south Korea, announced in a Japan-U.S. joint communique, means that "the United States will continue its effort to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Den Hsiao, international affairs chief of the Japan Socialist Party, said the joint communique shows there is no change in the dangerous U.S.-Japan Asia policy based on their bilateral security pact. He added the Korean scene is essentially not different from that formulated in the 1969 Nixon-Sato joint statement. Fukuda government's willingness to continue old line of the repressive Park regime of south Korea cannot be tolerated, he said.

Rodong Sinmun Comments

The course of the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda to the United States disclosed the inveriable sinister intention of his government to keep south Korea under the occupation of U.S. forces and prevent Korea's reunification and deepen the split and thus create "two Koreas" and to infiltrate ever deeper into south Korea by strengthening its tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique, declare Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and Minju Chosun (organ of the DPRK Government) in their commentaries on March 26.

The commentary of Rodong Sinmun says: The world peace-loving people, the American people included, demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the U.S. administration expressed its intention to withdraw them from south Korea. But only the Fukuda government is dead set against it.

When the United States announced its intention to withdraw its forces from south Korea, the Japanese government kicked up quite a fuss against it. But this din invited mockery and denunciation from the world people. Flurried by this, the Japanese reactionaries declared that "it is not a question to be meddled in" by them, only to leave no stone unturned in their campaign to build up "public opinion" supporting their wrong stand against the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

The commentary continues:

Even at the talks with the United States, Fukuda insisted on his stand against the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, claiming that it must not be a "withdrawal" but be a "reduction." And at a news conference after the talks, he kicked up a dust arguing that the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea should be "gradual" and so on.

The crux of the matter, is the mind of the Fukuda government of Japan. The Japanese government is so desperately opposed to the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, because the Japanese reactionaries harbour dark designs on Korea.

The sinister motives of the Japanese reactionaries in opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is to fabricate "two Koreas" and penetrate deeper into south Korea.

It was from this very motive that Fukuda went to great pains at the "U.S.-Japan summit talks" to stick to his "security" policy linking the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique with the "security" of Japan.

Such untenable stand of the Fukuda government of Japan is, needless to say, detrimental to the reunification of Korea and preservation of peace in Korea.

Fukuda revealed in all its nakedness the sinister intention of the Japanese reactionaries to realize their reinvasion scheme against Korea and Asia in reliance upon the U.S.-Japan "security pact" when he blared at the talks that Japan would "preserve" this military pact.

The Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion policy against Korea and Asia is one going against the trend of the era of independence and it will bring them nothing good at all.

The Fukuda government of Japan should renounce its hostile policy toward the Korean people and stop obstructing the reunification of our country, concludes the commentary.

REUNIFICATION POLICY (2)

2. Why Reunification Supreme Task

(Continued from the previous issue)

"Reunifying our divided country is the greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our Party and people," President Kim Il Sung said in his report made at the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Oct. 9, 1975 in Pyongyang.

This statement is based on his deep analysis of the unique historical developments of Korea and the indescribable sufferings of the Korean people due to the 32-year-long nation al division.

First of all, the reason why the country's reunification is posed as the supreme national task lies in the fact that the Korean people have remained a homogeneous people through their 5,000-year-long history. The Koreans have enjoyed the same culture and used the same language in a unified country, although they are now separated into the north and the south due to the U.S. control of the southern part. From this viewpoint, too, the Koreans are spiritually different from the Germans in aspiring after their country's reunification.

Secondly, the artificial division of the country places a serious obstacle to a harmonious development of Korea. National disintegration prevents the Koreans from utilizing their natural resources and pooling their wisdom, ability and strength for the sake of national prosperity on a nationwide scale.

In the northern part under the unique socialist system created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most successful, comprehensive independent national economy has been brilliantly shaped. There are bountiful natural resources, including ferrous and non-ferrous ores and coal. Particularly, the self-sufficiency rate of raw materials and fuel is as high as 90 percent.

In agriculture, last year the north marked eight-million-ton grain output as a result of the introduction of advanced scientific farming methods, despite bad weather conditions throughout the world.

In contrast the south Korean economy largely depends on foreign capital. As of the end of last year, foreign capital investments there amount 12,100 million dollars. This means a 345 dollar foreign debt per capita. Moreover, south Korea depends more than 80 percent on foreign countries for the supply of raw materials and fuels, and its annual grain import amounts to 3 million tons. Cheap labour is exploited by foreign capital or exported as emigrants, while millions of people are virtually jobless.

Under these circumstances, national reunification alone can pave the way for a balanced development of Korea, national cooperation and for a prosperous independent unified country.

Third, the protracted division widens differences between north and south Korea and furthermore undermines national identity. Such different aspects appear in politics, economy and culture—people's power, independent socialist economy and national culture in the north versus fascist dictatorship, neo-colonial economy and Western culture in the south.

Consequently, today the very existence of Korea as a homogeneous nation is threatend.

Fourth, the reason why national reunification is posed as the supreme task is related to the fact that it is aimed at completing the unaccomplished national liberation struggle embracing the whole of the Korean Peninsula. The southern part is subjected to American aggression and the puppet regime's fascist rule and foreign monopoly's exploitation and plunder.

It is the supreme task imposed on the entire Korean people to liberate the fellow-countrymen in the south from the foreign aggressors.

Fifth, the division of the country is increasing tension on the peninsula and adding fuel to distrust and confrontation between north and south. This may lead to another fratricidal war.

Among other things, the U.S. military presence in south Korea critically aggravates the situation there, as the U.S. repeatedly carries out military provocations against the north—the Pueblo incident in 1968, the Panmunjom incident in 1976 and so on.

The peace and stability of the peninsula can be realized by putting an end to American interference in Korea's internal affairs. The U.S. troops' stay in south Korea is nothing but a threat to the peace of Korea and the rest of Asia. The so-called balance of power on the peninsula, in other words, is intended to perpetuate Korea's division and station the U.S. troops in south Korea forever.

(To be continued)

Lao Paper on Carter's Pledge to Pull Out GIs

The Lao paper "Voice of the People" March 12 carried an article commenting on the statement made by U.S. President Carter at his recent press conference, according to a report from Vientiane.

Recalling the statement of the U.S. president at the press conference that he would phase out the U.S. ground force from south Korea within the five years to come but keep the air force in south Korea, the paper said: "This bespeaks that he would not keep the commitments he gave during his presidential election campaign" in the United States last year.

The paper continued:

Carter said that he would withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea if he is elected president. As the U.S. president holds office for four years, his statement means that he will not phase out the U.S. forces during his term of office. If he is elected president again, he will invent another pretext to keep the U.S. forces indefinitely in south Korea.

The statement plainly shows that the present U.S. authorities persist in the scheme to keep Korea split permanently and are going to give "aid" and support to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea to help them maintain the fascist "regime."

The present U.S. president is a successor to the U.S. policy of Asian aggression.

The statement of Carter is different in no way from the utterances of his predecessor.

This indicates that the aggressive nature and perfidious strategy of U.S. imperialism have not changed.

Therefore, U.S. imperialism remains the common enemy of the world people.

Carter's statement laid bare his nature before the U.S. people and the world people.

60th Anniv. of Korean National Assn.

A grand central report meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association organised and led by Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation of the country, was held on March 22 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The Korean National Association formed by Kim Hyong Jik 60 years ago was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organisation, the scope of its activities expanding at home and abroad in the period before and after the March First Popular Uprising.

In the late 1910's when the harsh military rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied Korea reached its zenith, Kim Hyong Jik matured the outstanding idea that a revolutionary organisation based on the spirit of national independence was indispensable for smashing the fascist tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism and winning the independence of the country, the reporter noted.

Pointing out that Kim Hyong Jik laid a foundation for the formation of an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organisation through his untiring revolutionary activities and formed the KNA on March 23, 1917, by rallying the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces at home and abroad, the reporter went on:

The goal of the KNA was to win the independence of the country and found a truly civilized state through the efforts of the Korean people themselves by closely uniting the entire Korean nation.

Clearly reflected in the fighting goal of the KNA set forth by Kim Hyong Jik were the anti-imperialist stand and independent stand that the idea of reliance upon the outside forces must be rejected and the independence of the country and the national liberation be achieved by the efforts of the nation itself.

In order to attain the fighting goal of the KNA Kim Hyong Jik put forward the clear-cut fighting tasks to rally the broad masses and organise and mobilise them as one in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and solidly build up the organisation of the KNA.

Kim Hyong Jik instructing members of the Korean National Association in the direction of its struggle

While guiding the KNA, Kim Hyong Jik stood in the van of the struggle for changing the course of the national-liberation movement of our country from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in conformity with the new demand of the times, the reporter said, and continued:

Kim Hyong Jik convened the historic Kuantien Meeting in August 1919, at which he gave a comprehensive analysis of all the historical circumstances and the political situation of society at that time, of the lesson of the March First Popular Uprising in particular, and put forward the outstanding policy that the national-liberation movement of our country must take the road of the proletarian revolution.

Kim Hyong Jik taught that in order to carry out the proletarian revolution, it was important first of all to reject the ruinous flunkeyist idea and possess the spirit of independence and personally conducted brisk organisational and political work for it among the workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals and believers.

Kim Hyong Jik also formulated the steadfast anti-imperialist fighting policy that the armed enemy should be crushed only by force of arms and energetically organised and directed the struggle for its implementation.

Pointing to the exploits performed by the KNA, the reporter said: Through the struggle for carrying out the policy set forth by Kim Hyong Jik the KNA led the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country along a new path of struggle relying on the workers and peasants, a path to the communist movement.

The reporter further said:

Under the leadership of Kim Hyong Jik the members of the KNA went down deep among the masses of the people to implant the spirit of national independence in them and carried on brisk organisational and political work to heighten their revolutionary awakening, teaching them that national independence and class liberation could be attained only through their own struggle.

The revolutionary exploits and fighting experiences of the KNA still immensely inspire the peoples fighting for national liberation and freedom.

The lofty desire of Kim Hyong Jik for the restoration of the fatherland was brilliantly realised by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, through the victorious organisation and guidance of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the reporter declared.

(KCNA)

Section Doctor System: Most Advanced Medical Service System

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) carries an article headlined "Section Doctor System, Most Superior Medical Service System under Which Doctors Take Care of Working People's Health with Responsibility."

The article says:

To develop in depth the section doctor system and give full play to its superiority is an important guarantee for thoroughly implementing the Party's policy of preventive medicine and protecting the lives of the working people and promoting their health.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our public health system is a system of free medical treatment. We pursue a policy of preventive medicine and have established the section doctor system to implement it successfully. Under this system each doctor takes charge of a residential quarter and carries out preventive measures."

The section doctor system is the most advanced medical service system under which doctors take charge of a certain residential quarters to promote the health of the working people in a responsible manner.

This system enforced in our country today is a medical service system which brilliantly embodies the requirements of the Juche idea which attaches greatest importance to man and makes everything serve him. It is imbued with the boundlessly deep love and profound care of the great leader concerned for realizing the age-old desire of our people for good health and longevity.

It is an advanced medical service system conforming to the nature of our socialist system and carrying many communist factors.

This is firstly because, under this system, the doctors put main stress on the implementation of the Party's policy of preventive medicine in their activities.

Under the section doctor system the doctors' principle of activity is to eradicate the source of diseases in the quarters in their charge, thoroughly establish the production culture and environment culture and thus protect the lives of the working people and actively promote their health.

The section doctor system is an advanced medical service system secondly because the sincerity of the public health workers based on the communist love of humanity can be fully displayed on a lofty height in their public health service.

Under this system the medical workers treasure and love the working people like their flesh and blood and fully display their sincerity based on the communist love of humanity on a lofty height by undertaking the preventive work strictly on the stand of a master assuming responsibility for the lives and health of the working people in their service sections to the end.

Indeed, the section doctor system established by the great leader is the most advanced medical service system fully conforming to the nature of the socialist system of our country. It displays incomparably great superiority and vitality.

The true superiority and vitality of the section doctor system are displayed above all in the fact that it makes it possible to carry through our Party's policy of preventive medicine more successfully and fully protect the working people from diseases.

Unlike the doctors in the capitalist society seeking money-making, the medical workers of our country visit the working people at home and their work sites to protect their lives and actively detect all the elements detrimental to the health and exterminate them, energetically undertake the preventive service in various forms and ways such as hygienic propaganda, hygienic preventive work, preventive examination and consultation and thus protect and systematically promote the health of the working people. As a result, the average life span of our working people has been largely extended as against that under the Japanese imperialist rule.

The superiority and vitality of the section doctor system also find expression in the fact that the medical service is brought closest possible to the working people to help all of them benefit better by the complete and universal free medical service system.

In the capitalist society the moneyless workers and peasants, humiliated and maltreated, can not go to hospitals or afford to medicines when they fall ill. But, under the section doctor system in our country, all the working people receive all necessary medical assistance at home and at their work sites from their section doctors and get whatever expensive restoratives free.

The true superiority and vitality of the section doctor system also lie in the fact that it helps powerfully expedite the cultural revolution.

Our public health workers serving under the section doctor system constantly explain and propagate the teachings of the great leader and the public health policy of the Party and briskly conduct the dissemination of hygienic and cultural knowhow in their service sections and thus help the working people overcome the old habits of life and fully establish a new socialist mode of life.

Today the public health workers of our country are actively striving to further develop in depth the section doctor system, whose superiority has been fully confirmed by actual life, in compliance with the demand of developing reality.

(KCNA)

Cooperative Fields Prepare for 8.5 Mil. Ton Grain Output

This year the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the slogan of struggle "Let us attain the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain."

Agricultural production has been on a steady rise in our country in recent years despite the influence of the cold front. It produced more than seven million tons of grain in 1974 and boosted the grain production by over 700,000 tons in 1975.

Last year the influence of the cold front was more serious than any other years. But, our country occupied the grain height of more than eight million tons thanks to the correct agricultural policy of our Party.

Our peasants are all out to scale the 8.5 million ton grain height this year in order to occupy the 10 million ton grain height in the near future.

True to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on concentrating efforts on farming, the agricultural working people throughout the country are making full preparations for preventing the influence of the cold front.

Workers of irrigation setups in Pyongyang, Kaesong and North and South Pyongan Provinces are harnessing all water resources to fill reservoirs, big and small, with water. Eighty million cubic metres of more water than the same period of last year are now stored in the reservoirs of North and South Pyongan Provinces respectively.

The agricultural working people across the country are pushing ahead with the preparations for this year's farming in accordance with the Juche-based farming method taught by the great leader. They are unfolding a vigorous drive to introduce cold bed rice seedlings into dry fields in full scale and raise the quality of maize humus pots.

The cooperative farms in South Hamgyong Province and North and South Hwanghae Provinces have secured all materials necessary for cold beds. Having finished with the sprouting experiment, they are taking a good care of seeds for this year's farming according to varieties of crops and strains.

The agricultural working people in in-between and mountainous areas who have realized that a big reserve for boosting grain yield lies in maize farming are now energetically pushing ahead with the production of maize humus pots.

In the five days alone the agricultural working people across the country produced 1.7 times as much humus soil and carried to fields 1.5 times as much manure as that in the same period in early February.

The cooperative farms of the country are registering signal successes in carrying through the five-point policy of nature-remaking for increased grain yield. They brought 82,000 hectares of dry fields under irrigation, built 2,600 hectares of terraced filelds and obtained a new land covering 14,600 hectares by the end of last year.

The cooperative farms keep tractors, trucks and trailing farm machines in good shape.

Our working class is rendering more powerful assistance to the countryside alive with preparations for farming.

The rice-transplanting machine producers who provided the countryside with tens of thousands of rice-transplanting machines in recent years are now sharply increasing their production. The tractor builders are now manufacturing far more tractors than in the same period of last year.

Working people rise up for implementing the five-point policy of nature remaking.

In February alone, 1,500 non-paddy field irrigation equipment and many other farm machines and 200,000 small farm implements were supplied to cooperative farms.

Our workers proceeded to cooperative farms to help repair and recondition farm machines and build repair bases.

The producers of chemical fertilizers are waging a high-pitched drive to increase the production of chemical fertilizers for the countryside. (KCNA)

Improvement of People's Life: Supreme Principle of WPK

Our people who had been far removed from modern civilization and suffered from penury and hunger in the past are today leading a bountiful and cultured life under the constant solicitude of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

The happy life of our people today is the result of the deep benevolence of the great leader and the shining fruit of his wise leadership.

Up to this day since he took the road of revolution in his early years the great leader has worked heart and soul to make our people lead a happy life.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung has struggled from the first day of its founding, taking it as the supreme principle of its activities to constantly better the people's living.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"It is the supreme principle of our Party's activities to steadily improve the material and cultural well-being of the people. Our Party and the Government of the Republic always struggle for the improvement of our people's living and for the promotion of their welfare."

In the whole course of leading the revolutionary struggle and work of construction the great leader wisely organized all work, regarding the constant improvement of the people's lives as the supreme principle governing the Party's activities and as the basis in working out the Party's lines and policies to provide our people with an affluent and cultured life so that they may have nothing more to desire.

Basing himself on the thoroughly Juche-oriented stand that our people's lives should be ensured by our own efforts, the great leader has energetically pushed ahead with the struggle to build an independent national economy and put forward revolutionary policies for rapidly improving the people's lives in reliance upon an independent national economy.

When the conditions were difficult after the war which levelled everything to the ground, the great leader advanced the unique basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and solved the problem of laying economic foundations and the problem of the people's living by thoroughly implementing the line.

The Juche-based line of economic construction has been carried out under the wise leadership of the great leader, with the result that a forest of factories has risen in all parts of the country, all kinds of daily necessities are produced in large quantities, a bumper harvest is gathered every year and the people's life is being bettered with each passing day.

With an unbounded love of the people the respected and beloved leader took various popular measures to improve the people's lives rapidly and evenly.

In the postwar period alone the great leader raised the wages of factory and office workers and cut commodity prices many a time, completely abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind of the peasants, built dwelling houses for them at state expense. He sees to it that state and social benefits equal to the monetary wages are additionally provided to the working people.

The great leader took every step to make all the working people evenly well-off.

In raising the wages of factory and office workers he made sure that the wages of low-paid working people were raised more, in abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind of the peasants he instructed that this should be carried out from the mountainous areas where economic foundations were comparatively weak and he cut the prices of mass consumption goods more drastically in lowering the commodity price.

Under the wise leadership and loving care of the great leader our people were always provided with a stabilized life—after the liberation when they lacked everything and conditions were hard, in the trying days when the war was raging and in the post-war period when everything was destroyed and reduced to ashes. And today they are leading a happy life to their heart's content.

Today all our people have jobs and enjoy culture and rest. They are given medical care and rest free of charge and have no worries about food, clothing and housing.

Our people are the people of the first tax-free country in the world.

Boundless is the solicitude of the great leader for our new generation.

The flower gate of the 11-year compulsory education is wide open for our new generation and they receive free education up to university.

The great leader set forth the line of the technical revolution with three major tasks to provide our people with a more independent and creative life and puts his heart and soul into relieving the working people of toilsome work.

The happy life of our people is attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who boundlessly loves the people.

This is striking demonstration of the great vitality of the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea which fully meet the demand of the Juche idea that the greatest importance be attached to man in all matters and everything made to serve him.

(KCNA)

Press Comments

44th Anniv. of Wangjaesan Meet

The historic Wangjaesan Meeting was held in Wangjaesan, Onsong area, in the northern region of Korea, on March 11, 1933, the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the guidance of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In an article headlined "Torch of Wangjaesan That Dispelled the Darkness over the Land" dedicated to the 44th anniversary of the historic Wangjaesan Meeting, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says:

In his speech the great leader, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining situation in our country in those days and the success in the previous one year following the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, indicated new strategic and tactical principles for expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland and leading the Korean revolution as a whole to a great upsurge.

The great leader taught that, in order to expand and develop the armed struggle into the homeland, a powerful struggle should be waged to set up and consolidate semi-guerrilla zones in a vast area of the homeland adjoining the already established guerrilla bases on the River Tuman-gang.

After the Wangjaesan Meeting, under the leadership of the great leader, the struggle for establishing the semi-guerrilla zones in the homeland was vigorously waged in the northern region of Korea including the Onsong area and the struggle of the people of the homeland let the flame of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people for the restoration of the fatherland rage more furiously, combined with the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The torch of revolution held high by the great leader at the historic Wangjaesan Meeting dispelled the darkness that had shrouded the fatherland and made the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people blaze furiously like a prairie fire.

With the brilliant realization of the principles set forth by the great leader at the historic Wangjaesan Meeting, the entire Korean people were closely rallied around the great leader as one political force and fought more stubbornly along the bright road of the restoration of the fatherland.

40th Anniv. of Hsikiang Meet

Rodong Sinmun Mar. 16 dedicates an article to the 40th anniversary of the Hsikiang Meeting (March 1937), one of the historic meetings convened by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The historic Hsikiang Meeting was a significant meeting at which the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the strategic and tactical policy of advancing the Korean people's revolutionary army into the homeland to implement more thoroughly the Juche-oriented revolutionary line put forward by him at the Nanhutou Meeting (February 1936).

At the meeting the great leader, to begin with, reviewed the military and political activities of the units of the KPRA.

The great leader gave a detailed analysis of the enormous successes, military and political, of the entire members of the main unit of the KPRA in inflicting irreversible setbacks on the enemy everywhere on the march from Changpai to Tungkiang under very arduous conditions and of the successes, experiences and lessons gained by the units of the KPRA in their political and military activities.

Then the great leader put forward at the meeting the policy of advancing the units of the KPRA into the homeland to deal a heavier blow, political and military, at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, inspire the Korean people with confidence in victory and vigorously rouse them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader's policy of advancing the KPRA deep into the homeland most correctly reflected the situation obtaining in our country and the demand of the developing revolution in those days.

The great leader, by putting forward the policy of advance into the homeland at the Hsikiang Meeting and successfully carrying it into practice, led the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre to a new great upsurge along the Juche-oriented revolutionary line he had set forth at the Nanhutou meeting and achieved one more undying feat in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people. (KCNA)

News in Brief

Mar. 3

* An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1977 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 4

* A 1977 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw.

Mar. 5

* Vardziski Tode, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Mar. 8

* A 1977 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Bucharest.

Mar. 9

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong Jin left Pyongyang by air to attend the UN Conference on Water to be held in Argentina.

Mar. 10

* An inauguration of the Korea-Sao Tome and Principe Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang.

Mar. 12

* An inaugural meeting of the Korea-Madagascar Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang.

* An agreement on the delivery of major commodities for 1977-1981 and a protocol on commodity delivery for 1977 between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China were signed in Peking.

Mar. 14

* A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1977-1978 between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* Kim Song Gak, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Upper Volta, presented a letter of credence to El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Mar. 15

* A delegation of the Parliamentarian Group of the Popular Democratic Federation of Finland headed by Helvi Niskanen, Member of the Parliament, First Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentarian Group of the Popular Democratic Federation of Finland and Chairman of the Finnish Democratic Women's Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Mar. 16

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met William Solomon Kaboga Matovu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to the DPRK, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home and had a friendly talk with him.

* The 28th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Myong Sok, Vice-Chairman of the Osaka headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), arrived in Pyongyang by special train for a visit to the socialist fatherland.

* The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe of Chongryun visiting the homeland to celebrate the 65th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Inside South Korea's C. I. A.

Secret Activities of Seoul Agents

The New York Times (weekly review) on March 13 carried an article under the headline "Secret Activities of Seoul Agents". Writer is Tad Szulc, a former correspondent for The New York Times.
The following is a reprint from The New York Times.

* * *

WASHINGTON Until last Thanksgiving, Kim Sang Keun, a 43-year-old counselor of the south Korean Embassy in Washington and a Chinese literature scholar, lived with his wife and three children in a modest apartment on Kennedy Drive in suburban McLean, not far from the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. His neighbors and those who happened to notice him on the crowded Washington diplomatic circuit, remember Kim vaguely as a timid, self-effacing man who preferred to smile rather than talk.

But on the morning of November 26, Kim Sang Keun's life and public image changed abruptly. Several carloads of FBI agents discreetly arrived at the Kennedy Drive apartment building and took Kim and his family to a new home, a secret hideaway somewhere in the Washington area where they now live under around-the-clock guard by the FBI. Kim, it was later disclosed by U.S. government sources, was a senior operative of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency—the K.C.I.A.—and was directly in charge of a multimillion-dollar covert bribery and financial operation that South Korea's dictatorial President Park Chung-Hee and his intelligence service had been running in the United States for the past six years, coinciding with Kim's posting at his country's embassy on Massachusetts Avenue.

Secret Funds

As the No. 2 officer in the 11-man K.C.I.A. "station" attached to the embassy, Kim was personally responsible for the control of the agency's secret funds in this country and their disbursement through a network of agents. In six years, the slim, bony-faced intelligence officer handled an estimated $3-million in secret payments, outlays that were designed above all to assure that the Park regime retained and increased its political influence in Washington.

Kim went into hiding because he had decided to defect from the K.C.I.A. and request political asylum in this country. In exchange for asylum, he volunteered to testify about the K.C.I.A.'s American activities to a Federal Grand Jury investigating since the spring of 1976 the mounting Korean scandals in the United States, scandals that ranged from the intimidation and harassment of anti-regime Koreans living here to the bribing and attempted bribing of congressmen and American officials. Although the Justice Department remains closemouthed about the evidence being taken by the grand jury, other government sources say privately that Kim has been giving extraordinarily detailed testimony—providing names and amounts of money offered or given to American personalities—and that this testimony may before long lead to indictments of any number of congressmen, ex-congressmen, and American and Korean "intermediaries."

Pushed into Defecting

Ironically, it was the K.C.I.A. that pushed Kim into defecting. Early last November, the K.C.I.A. bosses in Seoul concluded that so much information was surfacing publicly in the United States concerning the "Korean Connection" that urgent steps were necessary to protect the Washington operation. Inasmuch as Kim had access to highly sensitive and damaging material concerning the K.C.I.A. network in the United States, the decision was made to recall him immediately. Kim was ordered on November 23 to return to Seoul not later than November 30. As related by his friends, Kim's instant reaction was fear. He was afraid that he would be made the scapegoat for disclosures about the K.C.I.A. and arrested, if not worse, on his return.

Those who know him well say that Kim is not the sort of person to panic easily. "If Kim felt he was in danger, he knew what he was talking about," one of his friends told me. "He was not exaggerating. The truth, literally, was that he knew too much—and that could make him expendable back in Seoul." The only solution Kim saw, therefore, was to defect and obtain the protection of American authorities—perhaps for life.

Raw Nerve Exposed

Seoul's reaction to the Kim defection left no doubt that a raw nerve had been exposed. Within four days, President Park fired the K.C.I.A.'s director, Shin Jik-Soo, and replaced him with Kim Jae Kyu, a tough former head of army security. At the same time, the K.C.I.A. station chief in Washington, Maj. Gen. Kim Yung Hwan, who was Kim Sang Keun's boss, was ordered back to Seoul. And to make sure that the general himself did not defect as well, he was kept virtually incommunicado at the Korean Embassy here for several days. The station chief finally went home with at least 10 other K.C.I.A. agents whose covers had been blown by the defecting Kim Sang Keun.

The South Korean government's frantic actions are understandable enough in the light of the parade of previous revelations about covert and coercive activity by South Koreа in the U.S., many of which had been the subjects of headlines in previous months. For Kim's defection was a particularly dramatic chapter—it may well be the denouement—in an unfolding saga of an intelligence operation that, it is now evident, not only operates at the heart of the government in Seoul, but has played a central role in trying to shape U.S. relations with the small but strategically pivotal nation in eastern Asia.

Just how pervasive and how powerful has Kim's former employer been and how has it operated, particularly within the United States? From both public and private sources, it has been possible to garner a good deal of information about the multifarious activities of the K.C.I.A.; much of this information is deeply disturbing.

The K.C.I.A. was established in 1961, with the advice and assistance of the American C.I.A., and in its 16 years of existence, the Korean intelligence agency has earned above all a reputation—as one of the most brutal and venal security services in the world.

Eight Bureaus

American intelligence sources estimate that as many as 50,000 persons may work for this notorious organization and its network, either as direct employees or agents. Structurally, the K.C.I.A. is divided into eight bureaus. Five of them—located in the Inundong building in Seoul—deal with foreign intelligence in the customary sense. The First Bureau collects and processes information from foreign publications. The Third Bureau deals with counter-intelligence, concentrating mainly on North Korean spies. The Seventh Bureau gathers information from abroad and refines it into intelligence for use by political leaders. The Eighth Bureau is responsible for psychological warfare against North Korea. The Ninth Bureau specializes in North Korean political affairs.

But the K.C.I.A.'s real power is concentrated in the three "internal" bureaus located in Seoul's Nam-san building.

Fifth Is Key Unit

The most important of these bureaus is the Fifth which is in charge of internal security. Testifying last year before a Congressional committee, Gregory Henderson, who served in the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and is currently a professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, described the Fifth Bureau as "the ubiquitously feared core of control over all political activity within Korea." One of its tasks is to enforce the 1973 law which punishes with imprisonment of up to seven years anyone who damages "the national security, national interest or prestige" of South Korea at home or abroad by criticizing the Government.

The Sixth Bureau, in Henderson's words, "is devoted to dirty tricks, sabotage and assassination." It directs the harassment of Koreans abroad and is believed to have organized the kidnappings of Korean dissidents in West Germany and Japan.

Finally, the Second Bureau is in charge of internal propaganda, press censorship, and propaganda overseas—notably in the United States. (There is no Fourth Bureau because four is a bad-luck number in the Korean language, and, strangely, the K.C.I.A. caters to superstition).

Functionally, the K.C.I.A., acts as the principal political and internal security instrument for President Park Chung-Hee. It reports directly to Park, controls the country's political life, practices repression of such brutality that a few years ago the American C.I.A. in Seoul intervened quietly to obtain a modification in the K.C.I.A.'s medieval prisoner interrogation methods, and provides the presidential office with vast sums obtained much of the time through out-and-out extortion from foreign and Korean companies and businessmen.

Conducting Business

It is virtually impossible to conduct serious business in South Korea without the K.C.I.A.'s behind-the-scenes approval, as several major American corporations have discovered to their shock and chagrin, and this approval may cost millions of dollars in direct payments to as well as lucrative contracts for hand-picked friends of President Park and the intelligence agency.

Abroad, the K.C.I.A. maintains surveillance and harasses exiled anti-Park Koreans. It has kidnapped students from West Germany and a leading political figure of Park from a Tokyo hotel. In the United States, where close to 250,000 Koreans are long-time residents, K.C.I.A. agents, working out of the Washington embassy and consulates in Los Angeles and San Francisco (most Koreans live in California) as well as New York, Chicago, and Houston, keep tabs on potential anti-Park elements, try to control local Korean associations, and, in several reported instances, have attempted to put out of business Korean-language publications hostile to the Seoul regime.

According to Donald L. Ranard, who served as the director of Korean Affairs in the State Department, "at least 85 percent" of the K.C.I.A.'s efforts in this country are, in fact, "directed toward the intimidation of Koreans resident in the United States."

Clandestine Acts

Lee Jai-Hyon, who resigned in 1973 as director of the Korean Information Service in the United States and currently teaches journalism at Western Illinois University, testified last year that at one time at the South Korean Embassy "the K.C.I.A. Station Chief and his senior aides oriented the key embassy staff to clandestine operational schemes," including efforts to "recruit Korean communities in the United States by infiltrating Korean resident associations" and "intimidate 'unconcerned' Koreans and Korean-Americans through their families, relatives, and close friends in Korea to silence their criticism, and to make already silent ones more 'cooperative.'"

Foe Harassed

One particularly visible example of such unsavory activity occurred when Kim Dae Jung, who challenged General Park in the 1971 presidential elections, toured the United States earlier that year. During his short visit here, according to Ranard, "Kim was under the constant surveillance of the K.C.I.A. agents, who used whatever means available to them to block his appointments, to obstruct his schedule, and to limit his appeal to Korean residents in the United States." When Kim returned to the United States in 1973, a K.C.I.A. agent attached to the South Korean consulate in San Francisco, mobilized a team of karate experts to break up one of Kim's political meetings.

The State Department's Office of Korean Affairs has a thick file of complaints from Koreans living in the United States (many of them American citizens) recording this pattern of harrassment and intimidation. It has taken these complaints seriously enough to remonstrate on numerous occasions with the South Korean Embassy and even to request an F.B.I. investigation on the grounds that civil rights of resident Koreans were being violated.

Illicit Lobbying

The K.C.I.A. has also organized anti-Japanese demonstrations in American cities, and there are indications that, operating through friendly organizations such as Korean Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, it has a hand in campaigns in support of former President Nixon. Nixon and Park Chung Hee had always held each other in high esteem, and the Nixon Administration had been providing the Seoul regime with economic assistance far in excess of South Korea's real needs, overruling the recommendations of American ambassadors. Some of that aid was given Park under executive agreements not reported to the Congress.

However, the K.C.I.A.'s most ambitious assignment, given to it by Park personally, late in 1970, was the establishment of a massive and largely illicit lobbying effort in Washington. Park had been worried that the American military presence in South Korea may be reduced (he became especially nervous when Nixon cut the number of troops there in 1971 by 20,000, down to about 40,000). He was also concerned that annual military and economic appropriations for Seoul might be slashed in Congress, or that some other actions hostile to the regime might suddenly be initiated in Washington. Park's abominable record in the realm of human rights at home had, indeed, earned him quite a few critics on Capitol Hill, and he did not want to take any chances when it came to Korean legislation.

The building housing the fifth and sixth bureaus of the "KCIA" located in Nam-san, Seoul

Astounding as it may seem, Park and his K.C.I.A. advisers concluded that the best way to create an efficient super-lobby in Washington would be, in effect, to "buy" American congressmen with favors and attentions, including campaign contributions, special donations for office expenses, cash gifts, costly presents, free trips to South Korea, honorary degrees from Korean universities, invitations to plush Washington parties.

Corrupt Transplant

What Park did, in fact, was to transplant to Washington the time-honored Korean system of government corruption on all levels, and equally astounding is that he found eager takers in the United States Congress. Quite a few congressmen have refused the Korean gifts—usually in the form of $100 bills in an unmarked white envelope slipped to the recipient at his office or at a social function—but a surprising number of them have accepted the money. Edwin W. Edwards of Louisiana, now Governor of that state, and John J. McFall of California are among those who have already admitted receiving such gifts. A handful have reported Korean cash gifts, as required by law. The majority, however, have failed to report the payments or other favors, an omission that is an indictable offense. By congressional speculations, as many as 70 congressmen may be involved at the receiving end of various kinds of K.C.I.A. largesse.

Decision on Lobby

According to credible accounts, the decision to launch the Washington lobby—and put it under K.C.I.A. control—was made at a 1970 meeting between Park and Kim at his office in the Blue House in Seoul. The United States Government knew about the decision in a matter of days from C.I.A. reports, but chose to ignore Park's new enterprise. (Contrary to published reports, however, the C.I.A. did not have the Blue House bugged. It obtained the information from a K.C.I.A. agent who was also in the pay of the American agency). Because the American C.I.A. does not wish to have its hands tied in operations in South Korea, there is no formal agreement between Washington and Seoul on how many intelligence agents each side may maintain in the other's country, and the U.S. has, in fact, tended to be unusually tolerant of South Korea's intelligence activities here in general.

Not challenged by the Nixon Administration, the K.C.I.A. moved to build its secret Washington network, expanding at the same time its political harassment operations elsewhere in the United States. The C.I.A. and the K.C.I.A. cooperate closely in Asian intelligence with special attention to North Korea, and, until 1973, the State Department believed that the K.C.I.A. operation here was confined to several liaison agents. In 1973, however, it learned not only that the K.C.I.A. was deeply involved in harassing Korean residents in this country and attempting to bribe congressmen, but that its station chief in Washington was the agency's principal kidnapping specialist. This was Lee Sang Ho, an operative who under his real name—Yang Du Won—organized the kidnapping of a number of anti-Park students in West Germany in 1971. Lee came to Washington with the title of Minister at the South Korean Embassy, which made him the second ranking diplomat here.

Agents Increased

The State Department pressured the Korean Government and got Lee recalled late in 1973, but the K.C.I.A. felt free to go on increasing the number of its agents in the United States. Maj. Gen. Kim Yung Hwan arrived as the new station chief early in 1974, bringing additional personnel for the various questionable tasks the K.C.I.A. was performing in the United States.

A list in the possession of the grand jury thus shows that in 1976 there were 23 K.C.I.A. agents in this country under diplomatic cover and an unknown number of operatives using other covers. Out of 56 South Korean diplomats in Washington, including the Ambassador, at least 11 were K.C.I.A. agents, among them two assistant military attaches. Five agents with diplomatic cover were attached to the Los Angeles consulate, two to the San Francisco consulate, two in Chicago, two in New York, one in Houston and two to the Korean U.N. Observer Mission.

A south Korean businessman Park Tong Sun (second from left), outside operator of the "KCIA", gives a party at the Georgetown Club for influen[illegible]spending

Outside Operators

When it came to dispensing favors, the K.C.I.A. station in Washington relied heavily on outside operators with close ties to the intelligence agency. The best known personality in this operation was Park Tong Sun (generally known here as Tongsun Park), a South Korean businessman and socialite who had graduated from Georgetown University, amassed a fortune and won Washington fame for throwing lavish parties at his Georgetown home and at the Georgetown Club, the Pisces *Discotheque*, both of which he owned. His guests included the cream of Washington political society—even Gerald Ford as Vice President attended at least one of Park's parties. Among Park's well placed friends was Richard Helms. While he was director of Central Intelligence, Helms often attended functions at the Georgetown Club and, according to mutual friends, Helms and Park always greeted each other effusively.

It is a technicality whether Park was actually employed by the K.C.I.A. He had attended the 1970 Blue House meeting when the creation of the Washington lobby was first decided. And Kim Sang Keun reportedly has testified before the Grand Jury that he gave K.C.I.A. funds to Park for distribution to congressmen.

Park's Flight

If any confirmation was needed of Park's illicit activities, he provided it himself late in 1976 when he fled to London after being subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. Not enjoying diplomatic immunity, Park could be indicted for failure to register as a foreign agent, conspiracy in connection with the briberies, and obstruction of justice—to name just a few possible counts.

Rice Purchases

There are also reasons to believe that Park was engaged in illegal business activities on behalf of the K.C.I.A. and President Park (no relation). Appointed by the South Korean government as the exclusive agent for purchases of rice in the United States (most of it financed by the American taxpayer under aid programs to South Korea), Park has made millions of dollars in commissions. His real-estate ventures brought additional millions. He earned $3-million on an Indonesian-Japanese shipping deal. The magnitude of Park's financial operations became known in January when the Internal Revenue Service announced that he owed $4.5 million in taxes for the years 1972 through 1975, and slapped liens on his property in the United States.

"It's just not credible that Seoul and the K.C.I.A. would have let Park keep all this money for himself," an investigator told me. "He was making the money for his masters, and, for all we known, some of it was used for the bribing here. This may be why his income-tax returns are in sad shape. He couldn't have explained his income and his expenses."

This *modus operandi* would be consistent with the K.C.I.A.'s way of doing business back in Seoul. For as the American C.I.A. has its "proprietary" companies, the K.C.I.A. runs a business empire in South Korea and beyond. As noted earlier, it practices extortion from Korean and foreign companies on a large scale. When a special committee of the Gulf Oil Corporation's board of directors issued a report on Gulf's questionable payments abroad, it noted that certain payments from the company's "gray fund" went directly to the K.C.I.A.

An excellent pupil, the K.C.I.A. had also learnt from the American CIA how to set up "front" organizations or use friendly groups for its purpose. The grand jury is currently looking into links between the agency, the Rev. Moon's Unification Church, and foundations in Washington and New York that may have been acting on the K.C.I.A.'s behalf.

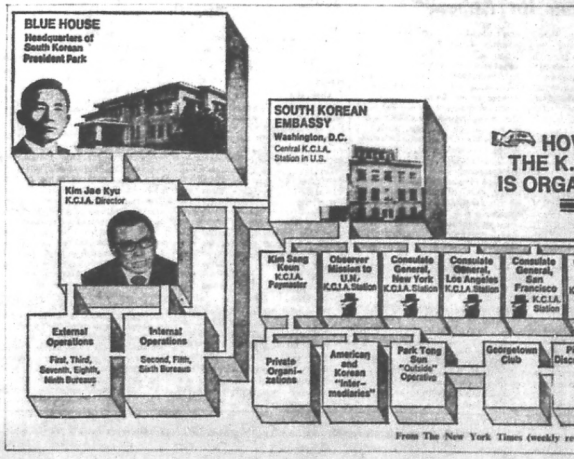
World of Shadows

All told, in the words of Fletcher's Professor Henderson, the K.C.I.A. amounts to "a state within a state, a vast, shadowy world of...bureaucrats, intellectuals, agents and thugs ..." The grand jury's investigation of this world, with the guidance of one of its principal inhabitants in the person of Kim Sang Keun, may well spell the end of the K.C.I.A.'s extraordinary intrusion into U.S. affairs, but it is clear, too, that the K.C.I.A. is not readily relinquishing its role or allowing the full scope of its activities to be uncovered without at least a rearguard struggle.

The K.C.I.A. fought and won a skirmish late last year, for example, when the United States District Court secretly issued two subpoenas requiring the Riggs National Bank to produce before the grand jury all its records relating to the accounts of the South Korean Embassy. This, the Grand Jury hoped, would help to trace the flow of the K.C.I.A.'s covert funds. But the embassy's Washington attorneys—the law firm of Rogers & Wells, whose principal partner is former Secretary of State William P. Rogers—drafted a 29-page memorandum addressed to the State Department's legal adviser, claiming that such bank account information was covered by diplomatic immunity. Before the legal adviser could issue an opinion, however, the embassy and the Justice Department (through the State Department) reached a settlement, never explained publicly, leading to the withdrawal of the subpoenas.

Major Debacle

Still, the Kim Sang Keun defection clearly amounts to a major debacle for the K.C.I.A. His testimony before the grand jury, Park Tong Sun's flight from Washington, and other disclosures concerning the "Korean Connection" have unquestionably undermined the K.C.I.A.'s Washington lobby. A large question remains, however, as to whether the K.C.I.A.'s long arm of intimidation will continue to be able to reach the thousands of Koreans in the United States, many of them naturalized American citizens. A decisive answer can come only from the Carter Administration, if it is prepared to move forcefully to end President Park's abuse of his relationship with the United States, even at the risk of antagonizing the Korean dictator—something that previous administrations have refused to do.



HOW THE K.C.I.A. IS ORGANIZED

From The New York Times (weekly review) on March 13

"Supreme Court" Upholds Prison Terms For Kim Dae Jung, 17 Democrats

The puppet supreme court in Seoul upheld on March 22 the heavy penalties of up to five years' prison terms were upheld for Kim, Yun, religious leader Ham Sok Hon and ex-professor Mun Ik Hwan.

Chong Il Hyong, "national assemblyman"; two professors, five clergymen and five Catholic priests had their prison terms of one to three years upheld.

This unjust trial by the fascist bandits evoked fierce public indignation at home and abroad, and the public strongly demanded an end to the persecution of the south Korean dissidents.

As a result of this final ruling, five-year prison terms were upheld for Kim, Yun, religious leader Ham Sok Hon and ex-professor Mun Ik Hwan.

Chong Il Hyong, "national assemblyman"; two professors, five clergymen and five Catholic priests had their prison terms of one to three years upheld.

This unjust trial by the fascist bandits evoked fierce public indignation at home and abroad, and the public strongly demanded an end to the persecution of the south Korean dissidents.

It will further aggravate the cool relations between Seoul and Washington because of the recent US concern over Pak's human rights suppression.

The declaration was made public by the dissidents on March 1, last year, on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Popular Uprising against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea, at a prayer meeting held at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

The publication was the first direct challenge to the fascist one-man rule by Pak Jung Hi since the proclamation in May, 1975, of "presidential emergency decree No. 9."

On the same day, the puppet supreme court confirmed a prison term of three years for former "president" Yun Bo Son charged with the offence of sedition in connection with the so-called "famous spurring case," in addition to the above-mentioned penalty.

The Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the Japanese headquarters of National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and for the Promotion of Unification (Hanmihtong) issued statements on the same day in protest against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's barbarous act.

Follows the prison terms the "Seoul supreme court" imposed upon the "defendants." The prison terms are accompanied by "forfeiture of civil rights" for the same term.

Kim Dae Jung (51) former "presidential" candidate, 5 years

Yun Bo Son (78) ex-"president," 5 years

Mun Ik Hwan (58) former professor at "Hanguk (south Korea)" Theological College, 5 years

Ham Sok Hon (75) religionist and representative of the magazine "People's Voice," 5 years

Chong Il Hyong (72) "national assemblyman" and former "foreign minister," 3 years

Mun Dong Hwan (55) former dean of the graduate course of "Hanguk" Theological College, 3 years

Li Mun Yong (49) former professor at Koryo University, 3 years

Yun Bun Ung (66) chairman of the Christians' Council, 3 years

Ham Se Ung (35) priest, 3 years

Sin Hyon Bong (46) priest, 3 years

Mun Jong Hyon (36) priest, 3 years

Li Bu Yong (61) lawyer and wife of Chong Il Hyong, 3 years

Li U Jong (53) former professor at Seoul Women's College, 3 years

Se Nam Dong (48) former professor at Yonse University, 2 years and 6 months

An Byong Mu (54) former professor at "Hanguk" Theological College, 2-year prison term, suspended for 3 years

Li Hae Dong (42) priest, 2-year prison term, suspended for 3 years

Kim Sung Hun (37) priest, 2-year prison term, suspended for 3 years

Chang Dok Pil (36) priest, 1-year prison term, suspended for 2 years

Chongryun Flays Ruling

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on March 22 issued a statement regarding imposed by the Pak Jung Hi clique the heavy penalties upon the south Korean democratic personages. The statement follows in full:

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique on Mar. 22 perpetrated an outrageous act of confirming the heavy penalties of up to five years' imprisonment for all the 18 south Korean democratic personages and religionists, including Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and Ham Sok Hon, who issued the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation" demanding immediate resignation of the present "regime" and democratization of the society.

This outrageous act committed by the Pak clique has arisen indignation not only among the Korean people but also among the world public, including the Japanese.

We scathingly condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their outrageous act with surging national indignation.

It is very natural that facing the realities of the south Korean society in which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is trampling underfoot the democratic rights and freedom, by enforcing and strengthening the notorious "emergency measures" coupled with the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law", patriotic democratic personages should start action to demand democratization of the society, resignation of Pak Jung Hi, and abolition of the "yushin system."

Today, to be punished in south Korea are not democratic personages and patriotic people, but the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are devoted to traitorous acts, relying on foreign forces.

The severe suppression of south Korean democrats and patriotic people shows how desperately the Pak clique on the verge of collapse are striving to prolong their remaining days.

By committing the fascist outrages by confirming the death sentences imposed upon Kang Jong Hon and Li Chol, Korean students from Japan, charged with being involved in the faked-up "campus spyring case," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique once again revealed their anti-popular nature as slaughterers of democracy.

When the world public is demanding the withdrawal of the aggressive US troops from south Korea stronger than at any time before, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is mad about realizing their "two Koreas" plot, asking for permanent presence of US troops in south Korea.

Moreover, when they are confronted with strong denunciation by the world public against shady ties between Seoul and Tokyo, which are clearly seen in the so-called "Seoul subway case" and "New Korean Insulater Industry Co. case," they are strengthening political, economic, military collusion with Japan, by holding the sixth general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians association" and "ROK-Japan foreign ministers conference."

But with no excuse can the Pak Jung Hi clique conceal their frantic, criminal acts, no can escape their destiny of downfall.

On March 10, over 1,500 workers and religionists held an anti-"government" rally and made public a "declaration for workers' human rights."

This clearly proves that with no suppression, can the Pak clique hold in check the brave struggles of south Korean people to democratize the society and reunify the country.

Looking straight into this reality, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should unconditionally release at once the arrested south Korean democrats, religionists, youths and students, and Korean students from Japan and abolish the "yushin system" and immediately step down from power.

It is with support from the US imperialists and Japanese ruling circles that the Pak clique can keep their political system, though they are isolated at home and abroad.

The United States should terminate its aggressive policy on Korea, instead of instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique, and forthwith withdraw its troops from south Korea.

Moreover, the Japanese authorities must, without delay, reveal the truth about the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and stop its political, economic and military collusion with the Pak puppet clique, and discontinue all their acts to perpetuate Korea's division.

We, closely united around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, will do everything in our power to support the just struggle of south Korean democrats and patriotic people who are fighting courageously, undaunted by fascist suppression.

We are convinced that the world public including the Japanese, respecting peace and democracy, will actively support the just patriotic struggle of south Korean people, and strongly denounce the Pak clique for its fascist suppression of people.

Rodong Sinmun Declares

Korea's Reunion Must Be Realised On Principle of Independence

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Mar. 17 carried an article headlined "Korea's Reunification Must Be Realised on the Principle of Independence".

The reunification of Korea, it says, must be realised on the principle of independence by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces. Only then can the reunification question be correctly solved in accordance with the will and interests of the Korean people.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching: **"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully."**

It continues:

Our policy of independent reunification is a brilliant embodiment in the reunification question of the immortal Juche idea that one is responsible for his own destiny and he has also the capacity to hew out his destiny. This is also a correct policy strictly based on Juche in which our people who are vitally interested in the reunification question of the divided country are regarded as its central factor and their strength is regarded as the key to its solution.

The question of national reunification is, in essence, a question of retaking the lost territory and people. This is for our people to achieve a complete independence and establish the national sovereignty throughout the country.

The Korean people have long fought for the independence of the country and the national sovereignty. But, they have not yet been realised on a nation-wide scale due to the division of the country and are ruthlessly trampled upon in south Korea.

The country must be reunified at an early date to deliver the south Korean people from the present national humiliation and maltreatment and achieve the complete independence of the country. This is an internal affair of the nation.

As the question of national reunification is an internal affair of the nation concerning the national sovereignty and national self-determination, its master is, needless to say, the Korean people themselves.

Furthermore, our people are sagacious and courageous people who are fully capable of achieving the reunification of the country by themselves.

The Korean people have from the time immemorial built the brilliant national culture and developed the economy by their own wisdom and labour, repulsed the foreign aggressors and defended the independence of the country and dignity of the nation.

In the northern half of the Republic, in particular, there is a reliable base of national reunification which our people have built with the display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As the master of the solution of reunification question is the Korean people themselves and the strength to it lies in our people, it is quite natural that this must be based on the principle of independence.

The policy of independent reunification is the most correct policy next because this indicates the road of accomplishing the national cause peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

The article further says:

Only when a question is solved by its master can the will and interest of the actual master be represented.

And so is the case with the reunification of our country. Only when it is solved on the principle of independence by our people, its master, can it be realised peacefully on a democratic basis in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

If one rely upon outside forces in the solution of the reunification question or allow the interference of outside forces in it in contravention of the principle of independence, this would mean that he betrays the will and interests of our people and opposes reunification.

This policy is also the most correct policy reflecting the trend of the present era, the desire of the people at the present time, directed against all manner of subjugation and submission and for independence.

It is for this reason that the policy of independent reunification has evoked unanimous support, welcome and warm sympathy not only of our people but of the progressive mankind and peace-loving people of the world as well.

Flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for begging for the prolonged presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and protection by outside forces and rendering the situation of the country acute with outcries over the, fictitious "threat of southward invasion," the article says:

To attempt to solve in reliance upon outside forces the question of the reunification of the country divided by outside forces is, after all, an attempt to obstruct the reunification and freeze the split.

Rejecting the reliance upon outside forces is the prerequisite to putting an end to the interference of outside forces and achieving an independent reunification by the efforts of our people.

In order to achieve the reunification of the country on the principle of independence, the article says, we should unite the strength of the patriotic forces of the whole nation on the principle of great national unity and mobilise all the internal forces.

As our people are one nation of the same ancestry, they have the common desire for reunification and have no contradictions in the solution of the national question. Therefore, they can get united without any difficulty, if only they have the desire for this.

The four-point proposal put forward at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—realising a great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south, easing the tension in the country and removing the danger of a nuclear war, creating a climate for a great national unity and convening a north-south political consultative conference—is a scientific proposal based on this possibility and reality.

When this proposal is implemented, the most powerful driving force, reliable guarantee for the reunification of the country, will be provided and a new epochal turn be made in the solution of the reunification question, the article stresses in conclusion.

Reunification Forum (9)

Analysis of "Supreme Court" Decision

The Pak Jung Hi junta imposed heavy penalties, including a 5-year prison term, on the personages including Kim Dae Jung, involved in the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Twelve south Korean dissident leaders, including former opposition "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, ex-"president" Yun Bo Son and the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, made public on Mar. 1, last year, the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" at a prayer meeting held at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

They demanded in the declaration that the Pak Jung Hi "government" step down from power and that the "yushin system" and the "emergency decrees" abolished.

The declaration fully reflects the will and aspirations of the south Korean people languishing under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime."

South Korea is a military, fascist society under Pak Jung Hi's one-man rule. In particular, since the proclamation of "emergency decree No. 9" on May 13, 1975, the latest of the "presidential decrees," banning any act of criticizing the "regime" and the "yushin constitution," south Korea has been changed into a dark society in the 20th century, where anyone critical of the "regime" can be arrested.

In the present situation in south Korea, it is natural that anyone, apprehensive about the future of the nation, should rise up in a sacred struggle for his homeland.

The Pak Jung Hi junta arrested on Mar. 10, last year, 20 democrats, including signatories to the declaration, and put them to trial, charging them with agitating the masses to overthrow the "government" and violating "presidential decree No. 9."

The Pak Jung Hi clique sentenced in August last to heavy penalties, including an 8-year prison term, the "defendants" after the first instance hearings held 16 times and in December last to heavy penalties, including 20-7 years prison terms and "forfeiture of civil rights" for a maximum of 5 years after the second instance court hearings held 10 times.

The recent sentences by the Pak Jung Hi junta show their true intentions of blotting out the opposition groups and the democratic forces against them and of doing away everything in its power to maintain their power.

The "defendants" have continously struggled in their prison cells and in the court, calling a 10-year prison term a gold medal, a 7-year prison term a silver medal and 5-3 year prison terms copper medals. They changed the court into a court for judgment, convincing of a victory of their struggles.

In response to the struggle of the "defendants," their families and ordinary people staged courageous struggles. On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, over 1,600 believers and people in all walks of life held a rally at a church in Myongdong, Seoul.

Also students and youths followed the example of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and secretly distributed it among students in various universities and among people. In local cities including Kwangju and Mokpo, South Cholla Province, rallies to support the March 1 declaration were held.

Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son submitted to the "Seoul supreme court" a "statement of reasons for appeal" on Jan. 28. In the statement he strongly demanded Pak Jung Hi step down from power, the "yushin system" abolished, democracy restored, peace and reunification achieved on the basis of democracy, and called for a "joint popular front" against the Pak "regime." This was followed by the "advice to 'president' Pak Jung Hi", dated Mar. 1, written by the Rev. Ham Sok Hon and ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, asking him to resign to assume his responsibility for his 16-year misgovernment.

About 1,500 workers, Christian leaders and prominent laymen gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral on Mar. 10 and issued a "declaration for workers' human rights," demanding various democratic reforms, including an end to the "emergency decrees." Furthermore, about 100 former journalists of "Tong-a Ilbo" held a rally on Mar. 17 and resolved to continue their struggle for freedom of the speech.

The courageous struggles of south Korean people have given an impulse to the peace-loving peoples of the world, including the Japanese, and won broad support from people of the world. At various international conferences, including the "International Emergency Conference on Korea" held in August, last year, in Tokyo, Japan and the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held at the "European Conference Hall" in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on Feb. 21-22, this year, with delegates from over 50 countries, all the participants supported the struggle of south Korean people and resolutely denounced the fascist atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Recent developments in south Korea after the proclamation of the March 1 manifesto, clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi junta, strengthening fascist suppression and holding murderous trial farces, is internationally denounced and is isolated not only from the south Korean people but from people in the rest of the world.

As already reported, the broad sections of south Korean democrats issued a "charter for national salvation," supported the March 1 manifesto and demanded the democratization of the south Korean society on the day when the "Seoul supreme court" upheld the heavy penalties for the "defendants" involved in the March 1 manifesto case.

This tells us that the south Korean people have an indomitable spirit and that the Pak Jung Hi junta will be surely overthrown by the people.

The Rev. Ham Sok Hon (left), Li U Jong (second from left) and other dissidents resolve to continue their struggle for democracy, after the ruling by the puppet supreme court in Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung's Statement of Reasons for Appeal

The Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" March 13 carried the gist of a "statement of reasons for appeal" Kim Dae Jung, a "defendant" in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation," submitted to the puppet supreme court, asserting the innocence of those involved in the "case."

Following is the gist:

The prosecution argued that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" was aimed at overthrowing the Pak "regime," by depending upon the foreign forces and rousing the people to action.

The first instance court didn't accept this argument, but the defendants were illegally convicted.

It is clear that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" was motivated by our patriotic and healthy aims and purposes, though we had no such motives or aims as the prosecution claims.

We tried legally to restore the democratic constitution which we had before the "revitalized constitution."

That part of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" which the prosecution argued constituted a "distortion of fact," represents a true picture of the realities of south Korea which anyone with conscience and good sense will admit.

It is natural that the court should admit that the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" isn't just a political statement, though it judges that the motives of the defendants were not patriotic or healthy.

The legal term "distortion" can be misused in any way.

The court should prevent the word from being misused by strictly determining the legal concept of it.

The south Korean national assemblymen have the right to propose that the "presidential emergency measures" be abolished.

If so, it is natural that the sovereign people, who elected the national assemblymen, should have the right to demand a halt to the "presidential emergency measures."

The court should clearly define the term "emergency" in the "emergency measures."

The defendants who demanded a stop to the unreasonably prolonged "emergency measures" should be released.

The true way to security would not be paved by the "revitalized constitution," "emergency measures," or by a "non-aggression pact" between the north and the south.

A security system must be established through voluntary participation of the people based upon democracy and economic equality and through social justice.

Forced Anti-Communist Feelings

(Continued from the previous issue)

It is said that the anti-communist feelings of the south Korean people are the strongest in the world. This propaganda makes quite a few people labour under the illusion that all the people of south Korea are anti-communists. As a matter of fact, south Koreans don't always have deep anti-communist feelings but have no idea of communism. Frankly speaking, they are made ignorant of communism.

Anti-communist policy has been followed consistently by the successive south Korean administrations in order to suppress people's anti-"government" movements. Actually, it has been utilized to justify atrocities against south Korean people such as denial of fundamental human rights, repression of freedoms, mediaeval tyranny and murderous torture.

Pak Jung Hi has maintained a dictatorial regime in south Korea for 16 years since the May 16 military coup d'etat which he justified as an act of anti-communism.

South Korean statemen have been striving to implant anti-communist ideas in the minds of people in order to utilize anti-communism as a fuel for increased suppression of the people.

Anti-Communist Feelings

The "barbarous acts of the north" in the Korean War used to be propagandized in order to produce increased anti-communist feelings among the people.

Japan and south Korea were under the military control of the US during the Korean War. Newspapers and magazines were censored by the US armed forces before they were published. The south Korean people were informed of nothing but reports cooked up by the US during the Korean War, just as the Japanese people were offered news only from the government-controlled press organs during World War II. Lies told by the US about the Korean Peninsula were so sophisticated that even the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) was decieved by the US during the Korean War to denounce the DPRK.

After the August 15 Liberation, the Communist Party exercised the greatest political influence on the south Korean people. The US and Syngman Rhee "regime" strengthened its suppression of the communist party, while following an appeasement policy on it, because the regime had great fear for the advance of the Communist Party. They made all-out efforts to make members of the Communist Party renounce communism and went so far as to form a subsidized organization called the "press federation." The persons who had sometime to do with the Communist Party were imprisoned or forcibly listed as members of the "press federation." The number was more than 100,000.

No sooner had the Korean War broken out than Syngman Rhee took the unprincipled political prisoners in handcuffs to mountains in order to shoot them to death in groups.

Most of them had serious torture scars on their bodies. The US took pictures of these unheard-of atrocities and said that the DPRK committed these acts.

The barbarous Kochang Massacre in the Korean War was past comparison with the Son My Massacre in the Vietnam War. The US troops massacred all the villagers, old and young, men and women, who were gathered in a place on groundless charges of helping armed guerrillas. People were made to believe that this massacre was committed by the DPRK.

This shows how anti-communist ideas have been implanting in the mind of south Korean people.

Disengagement From Anti-Communism

Anti-communist feelings have been artificially aroused among the south Korean people. They blindly oppose communism without knowing anything about it. This is like hating a dish without tasting it. As a matter of fact, anti-communist feelings are unexpectedly weak in south Korea, though they seem strong outwardly.

Syngman Rhee enforced an anti-communist policy through a national security law. In addition, Pak Jung Hi framed anti-communist laws and went the length of proclaiming the emergency measures unprecedented in the world. The voices of the south Korean patriotic people and democrats have become louder, calling for an end to these vicious laws.

The KCIA faked up the so-called "people's revolutionary party case" in order to sentence to death eight patriotic fighters calling for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, on charges of being agents of a communist revolution.

Few democrats have commented on this case. Nevertheless, Kim Ji Ha, a national poet, admired eight patriotic persons for their righteous struggle, and American priests and pastors defended them. The days have gone never to return when the Pak Jung Hi junta was able to utilize the anti-communist policy as a panacea for prolonging its remaining days.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the south Korean people are beginning to be better informed of communism and to see through the anti-communist propaganda by the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime.

(To be continued)

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